

were divided in the war, half of them fighting with the Germans.

A. B. Houghton Forecast for Berlin Envoy

Corning, N. Y., Representative Backed by Republican Organization, Hughes and Party National Leaders

Authority on Economics

Director in Financial Institutions, Received Part of Education in Germany

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, May 13.—Albano B. Houghton, of Corning, N. Y., probably will be appointed Ambassador to Germany as soon as diplomatic relations with that country are reopened, prominent New Yorkers here declared today. Mr. Houghton is serving his second term in the House of Representatives from the 27th New York District.

His appointment will not only make a vacancy in the House but will make room for another member of the New York Republican delegation on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, to which Mr. Houghton was transferred this year from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Both of these committees are unusually good for a man of such short service in Congress, and demonstrate a high regard for Mr. Houghton by his colleagues in the delegation and in the House.

State Organization Supports Him
What are regarded as the exceptional qualifications of Mr. Houghton for the Berlin post have been strongly urged on President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. In the first place, the New York Republican organization is solidly behind him. Senators Wadsworth and Calder have talked personally to the President, and Mr. Hughes is urging his appointment, while National Committeeman Charles D. Hill has added his strong endorsement.

Members of the New York Republican delegation in the House are practically a unit for him, and such other Republican leaders in the state as Samuel Koenig and State Chairman George Glynn have endorsed him.

Getting outside the state organization lines, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Mr. Houghton was a member for two years, is strong for him, and several national leaders have gone out of their way to urge his appointment on President Harding.

Secretary of State Hughes is an old personal friend of Mr. Houghton and is known to have a high admiration for his abilities. The President is understood to be much impressed by the weight of the endorsements, as well as the qualifications of Mr. Houghton for the place.

Mr. Houghton, who is one of the scholars in Congress, has demonstrated keen business ability in the operation of the Corning Glass Works, where he is the employer of four thousand men. He has personal knowledge of the labor problem and of the relations of employer and employee. He is familiar with financial affairs, being a member of several banks and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Called Authority on Economics
Former Ambassador James Bryce acknowledged in his introduction to the first edition of his "American Commonwealth" indebtedness to Mr. Houghton for the chapter on American finance. Mr. Houghton being a highly regarded writer on financial and economic subjects.

Mr. Houghton was educated at St. Paul's School, at Concord, was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and devoted the three next years to post-graduate work at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. He has traveled all over Europe, and speaks German and French fluently, thus meeting the strong desire of Mr. Hughes for diplomats who talk the language of the country to which they are accredited.

The appointment of an Ambassador to Germany will not be made until all formalities with regard to the restoration of technical peace have been completed. Just when this will be depends on the working out of the reparations situation more than on anything else.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, conferred with the President to-day in regard to applicants for appointment to diplomatic posts. He told the President that in his estimation the four most important places within the gift of the government to-day are those at Tokio, Peking, Berlin and Constantinople. Dr. Butler stated emphatically that he recommended no one for any post, nor did he seek preference himself. He said that he has been tendered diplomatic posts by eight Presidents, and that he did not contemplate accepting one at this time. Commenting on the foreign situation, he said that German industry was heavily subsidized by the government.

David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, called at the White House to-day and passed some time with the President.

Dr. Goepfert Resigns
BERLIN, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Goepfert, Director of the Police Section of the Foreign Office, has resigned. He was a close friend of Dr. Simons, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. His resignation is declared by the Vossische Zeitung to be due to the fact that he regards the terms of the Allies, formulated at London and accepted by Germany, as exceeding the limits of the peace treaty.

Duesseldorf To Be Held
Until June 1 Payment
French Officers Refuse to Transmit to Council Request for Withdrawal of Troops

DUESSELDORF, May 13.—(By The Associated Press).—French authorities here have declined to transmit to the Supreme Allied Council the request of President Gutzburg of the Province government, asking that this city and the zone about it be evacuated by Allied troops. The refusal was based on the ground that the French officials here were not qualified to communicate the President's representations to the Council.

President Gutzburg was informed yesterday that Allied occupation of Duesseldorf is likely to be maintained until Germany pays the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due on June 1. The President's request for a withdrawal of Allied troops was supported by figures purporting to show that occupation of the Duesseldorf area alone is costing 9,000,000 marks a day.

LONDON, May 13.—The German Reparations Recovery Act, under which German exports are taxed 50 per cent. in Great Britain in pursuance of the Allied plan adopted after the refusal of the Germans in March to accept the Paris terms of the Allies, will not be abolished immediately, the House of Commons was informed to-day by Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader.

Spanish Royalty Near Death as Car Upsets

MADRID, May 13.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria had a narrow escape from death to-day. They were motoring to the Hippodrome to attend the races when a tire on their automobile burst, causing the machine to skid and finally overturn.

Officers of the military escort came quickly to their aid. The King and Queen were much shaken up, but received no serious injury.

President. He has had several conferences with the Secretary of State. Mr. Hill denied that he was to be named Ambassador to Germany. He sails for Europe May 21 and will be gone for several months. He indicated to the newspaper men that undoubtedly he would be named to some diplomatic post by the President.

Silesia Rebel Leaders Ask Paland's Aid

(Continued from first page)

General said: "We were not here to fight. French soldiers do not use their rifles against civilians. The British and Italians here, naturally, complain, and our government should have given them soldiers to back them up."

General Lerond was not on the ground when the trouble occurred, but he asserted the whole country was aflame and the population was up in arms.

Security Police Reach Brieg
The German forces on the left bank of the Oder are being gradually augmented by the arrival of former German soldiers from Breslau, and a number, it is known, are coming from Germany. Several hundred security police from Hamburg and Kiel, and a few from other German cities, have reached Brieg, twenty miles northwest of here.

The French deprecate statements published by the Poles that the Allies have accepted the present battle lines as the basis for a settlement between Germany and Poland. They declare these statements tend to excite the German population, making reestablishment of order more difficult.

A German counter-offensive, it is believed, cannot be prevented unless the Poles evacuate their positions, the impression prevailing among German leaders that if the Poles are permitted to hold territory they have occupied the Germans would have similar rights should they succeed in driving out the invaders and occupying the same region themselves.

Food Shortage Serious
Reports from the industrial district say the food shortage is becoming serious. The situation is much complicated by the fact that the workmen were not paid to-day, their semi-weekly pay day, as the Reichsbank, which usually pays the funds, refused to take chances of plundering by the Poles. German circles express belief that this may precipitate a financial crisis, as Korfanty's following is largely dependent upon these shipments for sustenance.

The Poles are reported to have violated local agreements for a suspension of hostilities at Kreuzburg and Rosenberg, attacking south of Kreuzburg and cutting the railroad between there and Guttenberg. Kreuzburg and Rosenberg already have been surrounded.

German Workmen End Strike
BERLIN, May 13.—The general strike begun by the German workmen at Oppeln, Upper Silesia, in protest against the attitude of the Inter-Allied Commission toward the Polish insurrection, has been called off, according to advices from Oppeln this morning.

Prince von Hatzfeldt, the German plenipotentiary in Upper Silesia, has resigned because of dissatisfaction over the attitude of the Inter-Allied Commission there. Count Praschnka, deputy of Prince von Hatzfeldt, will carry on the duties of plenipotentiary.

Austrian House Agrees To Vote on German Union

VIENNA, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—The advocates of fusion with Germany, overriding the government's position that the time was unpropitious to bring up the question, to-day succeeded in forcing through the National Assembly an amended act providing for a plebiscite on union with Germany, to be held on a date not yet fixed. The measure, which was introduced by members of the Great German party and supported by the Social Democrats, provides that on a date to be fixed the government shall take a referendum to enable the people to decide whether Austria shall request the League of Nations to sanction such a union with Germany.

Sinn Fein Gets All but 4 of Southern Seats

Republicans Make Clean Sweep in Parliamentary Nominations Except for Unopposed Imperialists

Polling Dispensed With

All But 52 Places in North Will Be Contested, 32 on Nationalist Ticket

DUBLIN, May 13.—When the nominations for the Parliamentary elections in south Ireland closed this afternoon, 128 members out of a total of 180, representing twenty-six out of thirty-two Irish counties, were declared elected without opposition.

All but four of the members are Republicans. The exceptions are representatives of Dublin University. Twenty-five of the members declared elected are in jail. Eamon De Valera, Sinn Fein president, was returned for County Clare. Arthur Griffith was elected from Cavan, and Michael Collins, head of the republican army, was chosen from County Cork.

Sinn Fein Author Elected
A notable fact in the election is the choice from Kildare and Wicklow of Eskin Childers, author of the famous spy story Riddle of Sand, who served with the British fleet during the war and is now connected with the Sinn Fein propaganda department.

The southern Parliament is now fully constituted. For the northern Parliament, on the other hand, all fifty-two seats are contested by rival nominations made to-day, thirty-four candidates going forward on Sinn Fein tickets.

The nomination day surprise in the north was the appearance of independent prohibition candidates from some of the Belfast seats. Joseph Devlin, speaking in Belfast last night, said it was the duty of the Nationalists to smash the prohibitionists.

Eight of the Republican candidates in the north are in prison and others are interned, but one was released yesterday from the Ballykinlar internment camp, and it is expected that others will be freed for the election campaign.

Day Passes Without Disorders
No nomination day disorders were reported in any part of Ireland, although party feeling is running high in Belfast.

The Republican members of the southern Parliament will not be summoned to the Dáil until May 24, when, according to The Tribune correspondent's information, the abstentionist candidates elected in Ulster will be summoned to the Dáil.

The nomination of a total of 245 candidates has cost the Sinn Fein altogether about \$108,000, most of which was subscribed locally.

DUBLIN, May 13.—(By The Associated Press).—No polling was necessary in to-day's elections, as, according to the Sinn Fein plan, the candidates in the north were to be elected without opposition. In this way the 128 seats in the southern Parliament were filled, as the four imperialist nominees, who were named for Dublin University, also were unopposed.

Two of them, Thrift and Alton, are Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, while the other two are Sir James Craig, King's professor of medicine, school of physics, Trinity College, and Gerald Fitzgibbon, eminent member of the Irish bar.

In Donegal also there was no contest, the single Unionist candidate, Major Moore, having at the last moment withdrawn, leaving six Sinn Feiners to be returned unopposed. They are all either in prison, in internment camps or in hiding.

For the Northern Parliament De Valera had the remarkable number of 900 nomination papers, many of them signed by Catholic priests. His chief Unionist opponent is Sir James Craig. Devlin is nominated also for Antrim and West Belfast.

275 British War Craft Disposed Of for Junk

England Denies She Sold Any Ships for Transfer to Japan

LONDON, May 13.—Some 280 destroyers, twenty-five battleships and fifty light cruisers have disappeared from the British navy list during recent months. The British Admiralty has issued an explanatory announcement saying the vessels were all sold to British firms for breaking up.

This statement was the result of reports circulated in America that Great Britain was making extensive sales of warcraft to South American governments for eventual transfer to Japan.

"The only ships disposed of to foreign governments since the armistice," the Admiralty informed The Associated Press, "are the battleship Canada and two other vessels, all of which were sold to the Chilean government, for which they were originally built; one sloop to Denmark, two sloops to Portugal and one sloop to Belgium."

Mexico Won't Sign Protocol to Obtain Recognition of U. S.

Obregon Declares His Nation Will Pay for All Losses Suffered in Revolutions and Stand by Promises

MEXICO CITY, May 13.—Mexico can not and will not sign a formal protocol as a condition to recognition by the United States, President Obregon told newspaper men last night in referring to President Harding's policy, as outlined in dispatches received here on Tuesday. He declined to comment on the policy pursued by the United States further than declaring he had received further recently from friends in Washington, who assured him they "see in President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and Assistant Secretary of State Fletcher three men with extremely cordial feelings toward Mexico, who apparently are inclined to reestablish relations between the two countries."

Although President Obregon has insisted that his government cannot sign a formal treaty or protocol, it is known here that an informal exchange of communications between the two governments, which would be tantamount to a tacit recognition, cannot be rejected by the Mexican government. Close friends of President Obregon assert he is willing to give the United States any information it desires relative to conditions in Mexico.

A habit of extreme conservatism, and guarantees for foreign investments, and various public declarations by President Obregon indicate he believes such assurances are ample to protect the nation's stability and its right to recognition.

Referring to Great Britain's evident intention to withhold recognition until safeguards are given, the Foreign Office stated last night that the "Mexican government wishes at all times to return all confiscated property to its legitimate owners and to pay for damage suffered during revolutions."

"Not for one moment," the statement added, "does the Mexican government wish to abrogate its promises, much less to appropriate goods belonging to another, either a foreigner or a Mexican."

Allies Expel Schulenberg, War-Time U. S. Prisoner

COBLENZ, May 13.—The inter-Allied High Commission has ordered expelled from occupied territory Franz Schulenberg, who was arrested in the United States during the war as an alleged German agent and charged with implication in plots.

A dispatch from San Francisco dated 28, 1917, said that a woman, designated only as "H" and said to be prominent in the German secret service, directed the activities of a Franz Schulenberg, arrested as a spy and held on a Presidential warrant. Schulenberg was said to have been active in plans to destroy bridges and public buildings in Canada and vessels and warehouses at Pacific ports. The woman, Federal officials at San Francisco said, had been the agent of Wolf Igel, former secretary to Franz von Papen, the military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington and head of the German espionage system in the United States.

Many Slain as Mexican Police Attack Catholics

More Than 100 Casualties Reported in Fighting at Morelia When Officers Fire on Paraders

City Under Martial Law

Demonstration Against Outrages by Radicals Is Terminated in Rioting

MEXICO CITY, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—Virtual martial law prevailed to-day in Morelia, capital of Michoacan, the scene of Thursday night's fighting between the police and radicals on one side and Catholics on the other, in which there were more than 100 casualties.

Correspondents of Mexico City newspapers in Morelia gave varied estimates of the number of the killed. El Demócrata says the dead aggregated ten and the Excelsior fifty, while El Universal says merely that there were 100 victims.

Federal troops last night displaced the city police, guarding the streets and restoring order, and to-day, according to dispatches received here, they were patrolling the streets as a precautionary measure against further clashes which were said to be imminent.

Details of last night's occurrences indicate that several thousand Catholics, including many women and children, marched through the streets, carrying banners and protesting orally against the radicals, who were charged with many sacrilegious outrages.

The police, under Chief Inspector Vicente Coyt, attempted to disperse the paraders, and when they refused to acquiesce the clash followed.

According to the reports, the officers were immediately reinforced by radicals among the spectators, many of whom carried arms. Within a few minutes the streets were filled with fighting men, women and children. Shots were fired and clubs and fists were freely used before Federal troops could be rushed to the scene to quell the rioting.

The latest dispatches from Morelia to the Excelsior indicate intense bitterness is being manifested against the extreme action of Coyt, which is believed here to have been unwarranted. Coyt, who led the police personally, was injured, and three of his men were among those killed. Isaac Arriaga, Socialist leader in Morelia and head of the agrarian commission there, also was killed.

Duchess of Marlborough Given Absolute Decree

The Former Consuelo Vanderbilt, Accused Husband of Misconduct at Trial in November

LONDON, May 13.—The decree of divorce granted on November last to the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, which dissolved her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough, was made absolute this morning. Under the provisions of the British law six months must intervene between the granting of a divorce decree and the issuance of a judicial rule making the divorce absolute.

At the trial of the case last November allegations of desertion and misconduct were made by counsel for the duchess.

Britain Fears Allied Split Over Silesia

French Support of Poles in Seizure Will Have Bad Effect on Trade, Already at Low Ebb

London Expects U. S. Aid

Feels America Is as Eager as England to Avert Hitch on Reparations

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, May 13.—French policies in apparent support of the Polish insurgents in Upper Silesia are drawing British fire and there are indications, reflected in Lloyd George's declaration in the House of Commons to-day, that Anglo-French relations are becoming strained over the attempt of the Poles to seize Silesia by force of arms.

That this situation should develop immediately after the German reparations questions have been settled is particularly distressing to the British. With hardly an exception, British newspapers condemn French military proceedings in Upper Silesia, and all regret the apparent lack of Allied unity.

That the French policy is really directed against Germany is perfectly clear to all critics, but that it is bound to have sharp repercussions on British trade and industrial life is equally certain.

For more than a year it has been a well recognized fact that France had a dominant hand in Poland and that the affairs of the new republic were being managed from Paris. But it remained for the Silesian outbreak to show how far the Poles would dare go.

There is every indication of an early meeting of the Supreme Council to discuss the Silesian situation, and in their present temper British officials will make some frank comments at that session. It is frankly admitted that the Polish invasion of Upper Silesia has embarrassed the plebiscite settlement, but the British do not intend to be dictated to by the Poles and are by no means ready to repudiate the terms of the treaty they signed with Germany at Versailles.

On moral grounds alone the British

feel that their position is well founded, but there are strong material reasons why the British view with alarm the recent turn of events in Silesia. Germany has agreed to pay, and if any British out of that agreement the coal fields of Upper Silesia must go to Germany and Anglo-German trade must be revived.

A Crisis in England
Just now Great Britain is in a sad way industrially, and the labor situation is growing worse. Instead of showing steady improvement, British trade is falling away in an alarming manner. Everybody is in a funk, whereas in the past a few months ago were predicting that a big boom in industry and commerce would be in full swing. The settlement of issues between the Allies and Germany raised hopes, but the coal strike and its paralyzing effects are too serious to permit of any optimism.

With recent developments in Silesia the German situation has changed materially and the British feel that they are almost back to the place they were before the Berlin government fell.

Downing Street believes it is justified in expecting American cooperation in winning the French-Polish policy in Upper Silesia. The attitude of the Harding Administration as expressed in the notes to Germany incident in the recent German reparations offer gives support to this expectation. Britons believe. Although American interests are directly affected by the Silesian squabble, it is held here that an improvement of the general situation in of almost as much interest to America as it is to Great Britain.

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